OUR CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN-Ealth Street. Preaching, Sabbath at 13, a.m. and 74 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 74 p. m. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. J. M. Lansden, Su-perintendent. REV. H. THAYER, Pastor

METHODIST.—Cor. Eighth and Wainut Str.
Preaching, Sabbath at 10½ a.m., and 7 p. m
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7½ p.m.
Sabbath School, 3. p.m. L. W. Stiffwell,
Superintendent, REV. F. L. THOMPSON,

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER-(Episco-Morning prayers, Sabbath 104 a.m. Evening prayers, 74 p.m.
Sabbath School, 9 a.m.
REV. E. COAN, Rector.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH-Ninth St. and Wasnington Avenue. Public service, Sabbath 8:10 and 104 s.m. Vespers, 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2 p.m. Service every day, 8 a.m. REV. P. J. O'HALLORAN, Priest.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHI RCH.-(German,) corner of Walnut and Cross streets. Mass, every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m.

Vespers, 2 p. m. Mass during week days, 8 o'clock a. m. REV. C. HOFFMAN, Priest. GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH-13th street between Washington Avenue and Walnut street.
Preaching Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m. H.C.
Thiclecke, Superintendent.
REV. ROB'T. HELBIG. Pastor.

TOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.—Regular meeting second Monday each month at their room over Rockwell & Co's book store, Commercial avenue. Weekly Prayer meeting, Friday, 73 p.m.at the room. L. W. Simiwell, President.

E. W. STHLWELL, President, SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner Sycamore and Forty-first streets. Preaching Subbath at II glebock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.

tist Church of Caire.
REV. SOLOMON LEONARD, Paster. FRICAN METHODIST .- Fourteenth, be ween Wainut and Cedar. ervices, Sabbath, 11 n.m. bbath School, 14 p.m.

ECOND FREE WILL BAPTIST -FIF-

TREE WILL BAPTIST HOME MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL -- Corner Sabbath School, 9 a.m. FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Cedar, between Sinth and Tenth Sts.
Preaching Sabbath, 104 a.m. and 74 p.m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.
Preaching, Friday evening.
Sabbath School, 14 p.m. John VanBaxter
and Mary Stephens, Superintendents.
REV. T. J. SHORES, Pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH-Fourteenth Street, between Cedar and Walnut. The only Baptist church recognized by the As-

sociation. Services, Sabbath, H s.m. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. REV. JACOB BRADLEY, Elder.

SECRET ORDERS.

second and fourth Mondays of each month. THE ODD-FELLOWS.

ALEXANDER LODGE, 229-Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Arter's building, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John M. Palmer; Lieutenant-Governor—John Dougherty; Secretary of State—Edmund Rommel; Auditor of State—C. E. Lippineatt; State Treasurer—E. N. Bates; Supt. Public Instruction—Newton Bateman CoNGRESSMEN. Senators—Lyman Trumbull and John A.

Logan.

"Representatives for the State-at-Large-S.
L. Beveridge.
Representative Thirteenth District-John
M. Crebs.

MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Senators, First District—T. A. E. Holcomb,
of Union, and S. K. Gibson, of Gallatin.
Representative, First District—H. Watson
Webb.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge-D. J. Baker, of Alexander.
Prosecuting Attorney-J. F. McCartney,
of Massac,
Sherif-A. H. Irvin.
Wm. Martin-Assessor and Treasurer.

COUNTY COURT.
Judge-F. Bross.
Associates-J. E. McCrite and S. Marchil-Clerk—Jacob G. Lynch. Coroner—John H. Gossman

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Mayor-John M. Lansden. Treasurer-R. A. Cunningham.

Comptroller-E. A. Burnett. Cierk-Michael Howley. Marshal-Andrew Cain. Attorney-P. H. Pope. Police Magistrates-F. Bross and B. Skan-Chief of Police-L. H. Myers.

SELECT COUNCIL.
Mayor—John M. Lansden.
First Ward—P. G. Schuh. econd Ward-C. R. Woodward Second Ward-Juo, Wood, Third Ward-Juo, Wood, Fourth Ward-S, Stnats Taylor, City-at-Large--W. P. Haliday and D. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First Ward -James Rearden, A. B. Saftord, Isaac Walder.
Second Ward-R. H. Cunningham, E. Buder, Q. Stancel, James Swayne.
Third Ward-Wm. Stratton, J. B. Phillis, Fourth Ward-Jno. H. Robinson, G. H. Sease, J. H. Metcalf.

PHYSICIANS.

R. S. BRIGHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Of-fice 136 Commercial avenue. Residence on Tenth street, three doors west of C. R. 10-25-2m.

DR. B. C. TABER, Will resume the practice of his profession with especial reference to the electrical treatment of diseases in all the new and im-proved methods of application. In all cases of emale complaints a lady I be in attendance. Office, 128 Commercial avenue, up stairs.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, M. D. ESIDENCE—No. 21 Thirteenth street, be-tween Washington avenue and Walnut street. office—12 Commer 1d avenue, up stairs. C. W. DUNNING, M. D.

RESIDENCE—cornerNinth and Wainut sts. Off re-corner right street and Ohio levee Office hours-from 8 a.m. to 12 m., and 2 p.m. H. WARDNER, M. D. RESIDENCE - Corner Mineteenth street and Washington avenue, near court house. Of-fice over Arter's Grocery Store, Office Hours from 10 a, m. to 12 m. and "om 2 to 4 a, m.

DR. R. BLUM.

Surgeon and Mechanical

DENTIST

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1872. The president in his forthcoming message will urge congress to take such action as will tend to restore our com merce to its former prosperous condition. The secretary of the treasury will devote considerable space in his report to the subject of American shipbuilding, the means he recommends to accomplish hath not transpired. The jolly secretary of the navy will state in his report that it costs more to repair old vessels than to build new and im proved ones; and our navy is so inef ficient now that if not completely re organized will soon wholly pass out of existence as an arm of our national power. Interior Delano will puff Grant's Indian policy hugely, and recommend that it be continued. Treasurer Spinner says that the conscience fund was increased last year by \$2,977 42, and now reaches the sum of \$129,124 77 The treasurer recommends that at the close of each fiscal year there shall be published a list of unclaimed balances due from the government to individ-

"GOOD ENGUGH." In the appointment of Brig. Gen. Irwin McDowell to the major generalship, made vacant by the death of Gen. Meade, the president has simply carried out military usage-which he violated in the appointment of Sheridan to be lieutenant general. He has also Services, Sabbath 11 a.m., 3 p.m. & 7; p.m. applied the spirit and practice of the civil-service rules to the army, which in view of his determination to adhere to them he could not consistently do otherwise. Be Grant's motives what they may, the above promotion and the assignment of Major Gen. Hancock, the senior major-general, to the command of the military division of the Atlantic is commenable when we remem AIRO COMMANDERY, No. 13.—Stated Assembly at the Asylum Masonic Hall, first and third Saturdays in each month.

ZAIRO COUNCIL, No. 24.—Regular Convection at Masonic Hall, the second Friday in each month.

CAIRO CRAPTER No. 71.—Regular Convection at Masonic Hall, on the third Tuesday of every month.

CAIRO LODGE, No. 257 F. & A. M.—Regular Communications at Masonic Hall, the general satisfaction except to the "ring" ber that Grant never forgets nor forwho desired the appointment of Gen.

uals, stating the names of the persons

and the amounts due to each.

cial purposes. CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Meighs, so that Gen. Ingalls could be

made quartermaster general for spe-

To judge from the earnest manner, black looks and mutterings of the members of congress now here, while enforcing the civil service rules, there will be a jolly time when all the discontented ones get together. These high-strung gentlemen talk most glibly about the "rules" interfering with their "preogatives," just as though the constitution or the law made them the appointing power instead of the president. In answer to an application from one high in the Radical church, yesterday the president stated that no office-holders would be removed except for inefficiency or malfeasance in office, and that all vacancies would be filled in accordance with the civil-service regulaheld a session in the trensury department to examine such clerks in the auditor's office as were candidates for promotion to fill five vacancies. The work goes bravely on, but grave doubts are expressed as to Grant's muleishness being a match for the tricks of the politicians. We shall see

MONEY SCARCE. There is a devil of a time here owing

to the scarcity of money and the high rate of interest that it commands, ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. a month, which no business can stand. The suffering merchants and business men attribute it to Boutwells's policy of contracting the currency, and the d-n corner grocer, as he is called, is cursed in the plainest as well as in the most classical manner according to the tastes and ability of the cusser.

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past summer our hotels have all been improved and re-decorated. The one where wealth and fashion centres, the Arlington, has for the third time in three years under-gone side at evening and feel that everya thorough embelli-hment. The Messrs Roessle have determined to make this the hotel of the country and turbed. they certainly have succeeded. It has just been newly painted and the walls of all the chambers covered with the new and beautiful style of gold and sil-

comfort, convenience and luxurious short horn bull, and the best native magnificence, but is celebrated for the excellence of the cuisice. It is one of the institutions of the capital.

PARDON OF MAJOR HODGE.

The president yesterday pardoned Paymaster J. H. Hodge who was convicted about a year ago of embezzling about a half million of government funds. On the trial he acknowledged his crime, and voluntarilly turned over to the government his private property by way of reparation, his wife insisting on surrendering her individual property for the same purpose. Hodge is now a broken down ruined man, the victim of New York brokers and sharpers who used him. To a man whose previous character was so high he has indeed been severely punished by the degredation that he has brought upon his innocent family. It is reported that the government intends to use him as a witness against certain New York brokers who knowingly speculated with government funds furnished by him. The government has never been able to convict in any similar case and now intends to make an ex-

The British minister has officially notified this go termment of the evacuation of the disputed territory on San Juan boundary by the British troops and its surrender to the United States military authorities, who jointly held it. This is in accordance with the terms of the Washington treaty in this case. OF COURSE.

The louse committee on appropriations have received all the department estimates, and with the exception of the navy department, and Indian Bureau they are larger than last year when for political purposes they were made

PERSONAL. Geo. W. Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger and A. J. Drexee, banker. of Philadelphia, are the guests of the president. The jolly sea-dog Secretary Robeson gave a dinner to Grant, Fish, and Boutwell on Friday evening, and Admiral Porter's sorrel pony died of epizootic on Sunday.

AGRICULTURAL

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

" In time of peace prepare for war, is an old and wise maxim. It is often too late to prepare for a conflict when the emergency has netually arisen. And so in all matters pertaining to the farm, time must be taken by the forespeaking of the president's design of lock and preparation made for the future, or he who neglects to do it will find himself among the aufortunate. Farming, from the beginning to the end of the year, calls for forecasting as much as for hard work. The mechanic may put off his work to snother week. and suffer no loss; but in farming everything must be done at the right time, or the opportunity is lost for the year; and many things must be done before the time of need actually comes, or they cannot be done at all. This is especially true of work to be done in anticipation of winter. During the month of November, even to the last of the month, we usually have a great amount of pleasant weather; our second summer, the Indian summer, with its bland, smoky atmosphere, induces a dreamy carelessness in regard to the tions. The examining board vesterday future : but these are the very days which Providence has set apart in our climate for preparing to meet the stern realities of winter, and they ought to be diligently improved in getting things to rights and in proper condition for the frosts and snow. Just as the seaman, in anticipation of the coming storm, or when going into a turbulent sea, calls all lands to put the ship in trim to meet rough weather, so the farmer should at once look around him and see what remains to be done before winter fairly sets in.

If any crops are still out, they should be housed or taken care of a once. Suitable provision should be made for taking stock to a good shelter at the very first appearance of a cold storm. Cattle and sheep and other stock, should not be left exposed to the first and most trying blasts of winter weather, which often come suddenly. The first cold storm may pinch them up for a whole season. farmer's own home may need looking after. Now is the time to make the needed repairs. A little attention to the shutting out of winter will be more effectual, or at least much more easily accomplished now than when the winter storms are beating. There are many things round about the house and barns that should be attended to at once. Prepare for winter, should be the watchword on every farm, until the proprietor can sit down at his firething is ready, and let the stormy winds blow to their heart's content, without having his thoughts dis-

GOOD CATTLE ON SMALL FARMS.

The question whether small farms can afford to keep thoroughbred stock, Office, Commercial Avenue between Ninth ver corruscated paper which adds great- is being discussed in the 'National

cows they can obtain. The farmer can make steers of the bull calves, and POLAR EXPEDITIONS AND ARsell them for beef, and the best of the females he can reserve for breeding purposes; and as they come of sufficient age, he can work off the old cows to make room for the grade heifers, and their female calves he can raise to to take their places, and so on, always using a thoroughbred bull, and females as near thoroughbred as he can get them, and in a few years he will have a heard of cows which will bring him an annual crop of calves which for beef purposes will possess all the excellen-

cies of the thoroughbred. He says :-"I handle a good deal of stock, and ny business takes me into different pasts of the country, and in contact with farmers all the time, and I am astonished at the lack of correct information on the advantage of good stock over poor which prevails among wellto do farmers, who, on all other subjects, are well informed and wide awake. I have bred cattle and grazed them, though, in breeding, I never got so far along as to make a special business of raising thoroughbreds to sell to others for breeding purposes. But when it comes to a matter of cattle for beet. I think I know my business, and what I am talking about. When I was grazing, I would give more per pound for a good grade, short-horn steer or calf than for a common one, (and I noticed they always weighed more, too, at the same age), because I could fit them for market earlier, because I could put on more pounds of beef to an acre of pasturage, and because I could always seel it for more

Now, as a cattle-buyer, I will give more for the same class of stock, than I will for common stock, because I can always find a ready market for it, and can realize the best prices, and because I find there is less risk in it. When the market is overstocked; when buyers from the East are few, and holding off, prices drooping and drovers blue. I notice it is al ways the inferior and common stock which feels the depression most, and to the greates extent. I have often noticed, that when I had several lots of good common beeves in the market, I had to accept a very marked concession in prices in order to secure a customer, while around a lot of high grades in an in troops, each one eager and anxious to buy at full rates. And when prices have dropped, I have noticed that stock was rot followed by more than half a cent on high grades, and when prices advance, the best stock always feels the advance the earliest. For laughs with wide flood of light. this reason, I prefer to handle this kind of stock to common stock, and althis silent sea? That it is there—that ways expect to pay more per pound for it lies in all its open glory under the t. and can make money by doing it. there is always a strong, healthy demand, more buyers than sellers, for a choice article than for a common one, and the farmer will make the most money who endeavors to supply the

" Another thing I have noticed, and I have handled a great many cattle, and this is, that high grades become good mature beeves, and can command fulprices in market at an earlier age, than commen bu locks, and when I was running a form. I conside ed this as a great advantage. There is no question about their maturing earlier, about their fattening more readily, and about their selling for a higher price.

BUYING A HORSE First, acquire a knowledge of horses, as to know a good horse when you see one that is a model. There is more money lost, and more honest men are defrauded, in buying and selling of years, I have had all sorts and shapes ghai, and the greatest weight in the pounds, is large enough for farm work. You must understand what you want an animal for, before you go to buy One minute is long time enough to examine the standing points of a horse. These are: A good lively eye, inclined to bazel, and a pleasant countcnance; a flat leg and open foot; shoulders set rather back, and thin at the withers : a short back, and no objection if it is slightly arched; the proper shape of the hinder parts depends on what you wish the horse to perform. The prevailing blemishes are blind

ness or weak eyes, ringbone, spavin hoofbound, curbed or thorough-pinned stifled, &c., all of which an expert observer will detect in no minute's time. the heaves is the most difficult to detect, as that depends upon the treat-ment the animal has had for the week previous. The thumps, or palpitating of the heart, may be detected easily, by moving and exciting the horse, and stopping him suddenly. As to the age of a horse hurting him, it depends upon how he has been used until he is ix years old ; if sound then, he is good for twelve or twenty year's service yet. Judging the age of a horse by mouth, is very uncertain. You can teil to a certainty within one year until he is six years old, then you must judge from general appearance. Some judges rely on the tusk, but some horses never have any tusk-about the same number of mares have tusks as horses that have none. Some men will tell you that they

know the age of a horse by the jaw, or the wrinkles about the eye or by the joints of the tail. You might as well say that you know the age of a man the wrinkles in his face. The wearing of the teeth depends upon the general health and lungs of the animal. MISCELLANEOUS.

TIC EXPLORATIONS. The Northwest Passage was

covered by Englishmen. In 1850 Mc Clure and Collinson sailed through Behring Straits and steered due east towards Melville Sound. There, locked in the ice, they were picked up by Belcher, who had made his way up into the sound through Greenland Gulf and Baffin's Bay. Thus, then, Mc Clure and his company are the only navigators who have ever accomplished the Northwest Passage, and who have shown that it is possible to set sail from Liverpool, and so, leaving Greenland on the right, skirt the Great North American Continent, leave Kamehatka on the right again, and east anchor in the waters of the Mikado. Great as the discovery is, it yet is useless. We have cut Suez; we may soon perform a similar exploit at Panama. The Central Pacific line binds San Francisco to New York, and before another generation has passed away a continuous road will stretch from Table Bay to the Mozambique Channel. But another problem awaits us, more important by far and more interesting than the discovery of either Northwest or Northeast Channel. We know that North America, with its huge pendant of the Southern Continent; that Asia and Europe, and-to add yet another continent-Greenland. are but enormous islands; that Behring Straits, the Guif of Greenland and the open sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla are all in free communication with one another. But how about the Pole itself, how about the mystic space which lies land-locked between these continents? The general theory, and one which facts strongly support, is that toward the North Pole sets a continuous undercurrent of warm sea water, which rising at the Pole itself. forms a huge free Arctic Sea, surrounded by monstrous icebergs and in finite floes, while itself is unruffled by winds, untouched by tempest, teeming with life and ever open. From its centre the currents set southward, and soon the chill brine is converted into huge masses of ice, floating towards the Equator, block up Behring Straits and Buffin's Bay, and cut off all access to this noble Artic ocean. It is the old story of the Hyperboreans over again. adjoining pen, the buyers would swarm We have to get well behind the north wind, and when once behind it we break upon the scene which old Lucre tius paint. We see the glory of more than half a cent on common heaven, the quaint dwelling where no winds rattle, no rain drops, no hail, no snow, no hoar frost works its cruel will-but a cloudless sky, unflecked, Who is to be the first to break into

The great warm Gulf stream is ever rolling back, converted into huge and the aesthetic element in manners. of late years become more rapid. Greenland is now one vast thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice. The Gulf of Greenland used to be navigable up to Grinnell Land and Kane's open sea. Now it is blocked with an immense flood of crystal, which comes rolling down, crumpling up before it all that comes crumple up an egg. Parry-keenest. truest, most chivalrons of our Arctic open ocean upon sledges. The ice, with him upon it, traveled faster toward the south than he upon it could make headway toward the north. He her are no better than an insult. found himself, as it were, upon a huge glacial treadmill. The fates were against him, and he bent his way sadly back. But where one, through no horses, than in any other product fault of his own, has failed, others can of the farm. For the last twenty win, and it is certain that this glorious open Northern Sea, where the whale of horses, from the pony to the Shan- wallows and the seal and walrus head, will yet be cut by European keel. The least bulk is the animal for service. A Austrians have an expedition at preshorse weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 ent wintering in the Nova Zembla Ocean, under Weyprecht and Payer. A Swedish expedition, ruled by Palander and Vordenksjold, will early next spring attempt to cut its way northward deer. The Danes are sending exploring parties toward the ultima Thule by land over the extreme Polar bounds Nor is this all. It is also understood that Prince Bismarck and Prince Hohenlohe take much interest in these discoveries, and that it is not unlikely yet another German expedition may be dispatched next spring to follow up the researches already described. Where is England amid all these ex-

peditions? Ought she not, too, to hold her own? Where so great a problem is to be solved, ought she alone to hold back and measure the net value of the results of such an undertaking against its net cost? Grant that the discovery of the open polar sea will lead to no real good, will not add a penny either to our imports or our exports; that the wretched savages who live on the extreme northern fringe of the world's two huge continents have nothing to offer us for our beads and cutlery save seal skins and walru ivory, and that, on our part, it is cheaper to procure ivory from Central Africa and seal skins from Alaska than to despatch vessels to the terrible Northern Sea. Even when a'l this is admitted, the broad question yet remains behind of our national glory and credit : Is England to once again allow herself to be

waited for years. Is such a defeat to there lives and dominates a selfishness happen again to the England of Drake that is hideous and hateful. and Frobisher, of Hudson and Buffin, of Ross and Parry, of McClure and the Frenchman's politeness, so are we Belcher, of Franklin and Osborn? Surely the glory of discovering this temptously of the manners of the open Northern sea ought to be our characteristic American. That in the own. Doubtless the matter is not one lower forms of American social life in which an economical chancellor can there is much that the rude and unbe expected to take any great interest. couth is a mitted; but it is also claimed Mr. Lowe would probably reply, as he that, in some respects, the American replied when asked to aid the Living is the best-mannered man living. He stone Search Expedition, that the case is one eminently suited for private enterprise, and to which, so long as it is the rights of those around him, and supported by private funds, all success he entertains a regard for woman which and prosperity may be wished. But is the characteristic representative of no this the way such a great country such other nation shares with him. The as our own-the queen of the ocean- theory on which the institutions of his the mistress of the seas-ought to country are founded, and the influence measure her duties? In old days kings of those institutions upon him since and emperors had wider and broader the day of his birth, are favorable to views. The records of the Hackluyt the development in him of that respect Society teem with narrative after nar- for the rights of all men which is esrative of expeditions sent out at the expense of the national exchequer. The outlay of money that such undertak-

ings involve is a mere bagatelle. results in which they may end, and often de end, are incalculable. discoveries of Livingstone and Stanley suggest to us a possibility of a great line of rail running due east and west from from Congo to Comoro, and rendering unnecessary the tedious passage that is traditional. The national style round the cape. So, too, it would seem that the Nicaragua Capal ought to have been discovered years ago; that, in short, it is the fault of our governments that we know so little as we do of the earth's surface. "I believe," says Socrates to his pupils in the Phædo," "that the earth is very vast, and that Phassis to the Pillars of Hercules along the borders of the sea are just like unto frogs about a marsh, and inhabit a small portion only; and that many others inhabit like places." How long are we to fix our desires by the earth which we know? It is possible that Lers. England is to yield up her own place and to allow the world to be mapped out for her by others? Can it be that we have already forgotten what Mr. of the American mind in the develop-Stanley's chief said to his lieutenant when the discovery of Livingstone was country, in the prosecution of its indusat stake? "Draw for £1000; if that will not do draw for £2000; if that will not do draw for £3000." Is England whose natural outgrowth is fine man--Drake's England-to be outdone by a New York journal? Ought we not at once to send yet another expedition northward, with orders not to return until it has broken into the remote Polar Sea? If ever our national

London Daily Telegraph, Oct. 24.

GOOD MANNERS. Mr. James Jackson Jarves, in a late number of the 'Independent,' has an provided he mingle sufficiently in so in excellent or exceedingly interesting and well writ-Polar sky-we know as surely as we exceedingly interesting and well-writ-It is with this, as with everything else, know any truth of science, ten paper on "Fine Manners as a Fine in any form of fine art without fine It is written from the stand-Art. flowing toward the Pole; it is ever point of an artist, and relates mainly to hideous blocks and hummocks and do not propose to criticise it, and we bergs. More than this, the process has allude to it only to point out and empha size the distinction between good manners and fine manners. A manner may be fine without being good, and good without being fine. It may also be good and fine at the same time. The manner of an aristocrat, who looks down upon ever; nine persons in ten whom he may happen to meet, may be in its way, as a railway train would flue, but it is not good. The manner of the Frenchman-a member of the Latin race, which Mr. Jarves praisesvoyagers-did his best to reach the may be fine, but it is not good, because it is not based in that profound respect for whom without which all fine manners exhibited in his intercourse with

And this brings us to the only point we choose to make in this article. A catholic love of humanity, and a genuine respect for its rights, is the only sound basis for good manners. A tenwin, and it is certain that this glorious der and pure regard for woman, added to this among men, furnishes all the spring and impulse necessary for the best and finest forms of politeness. It is not necessary to go to the Latin peoples, with their traditions of art and their æsthetic culture; it is not necessary to see countries where classes are recognized and manners take the form and are shaped to the arbitrary rules in light sledges, drawn by fleet rein- of etiquette; it is not necessary to study manuals of social usage, or sit at the feet of Mr. Turveydrop, in order to learn good manners, provided a man of waste and barren Greenland; and thoroughly respect his ie low, and finds even the French, amid all their himself possessed of that sentiment totroubles from within and without, pro- ward woman which makes her his ideal pose to dispatch an Arctic expedition and his idol. Without this respect under Ambert and Mack, though for and this love, there is nothing more the present it is postponed, owing to hollow and worthless than fine manuers. some obstacles which stood in the way. They become, in this case, simply the disguise of an egotist more or less base and contemptible. We know that it is quite common to attribute fine manners to the Latin peo-

ple as a characteriste. That their forms of politeness are graceful and picturesque is not to be denied. There is more of the show of courtesy among the common people, and more of what may be called gallantry in the treatment of women, than among the Saxons and the Celts; but a form of courtesy which is a form of fawning for a purpose, and a gallantry which originates in sensuality, are neither fine manners nor good manners. The French have been for many years regarded as the politest nation of the earth. The French capital is looked upon as the very home and high court of fine manners; yet there is probably not a city in the world that entertains so little re spect for women as Paris, or that is so horoughly permeated by distrust. The Frenchman does not trust the Frenchwoman, nor does she trust him. His treatment of her, though fine enough in its manner, is dictated by that which is base in him. It has the look of gold, but both he and she outstriped in the race? While we were know that it is only larquer. France

As we are in the babit of praising is never quarrelsome, his whole education has made him careful to respect sertial as the basis of good manners. In no country but America can a woman, unattended, travel wheresoever she will without insult, or the danger of insult. There are no countries in the world in which a woman travelling alone would travel in so much danger as in

these most noted for fine manners. American society is comparatively new. We have very little among us of manners is in a formative state; but we certainly possess the basis for good manners in a formative state; but we certainly possess the basis for good manners in a preeminent degree. are a good-natured, facile people, not ungraceful, and certainly not lacking in self-possession. We have need only to respect ourselves a little more, cease looking across the water for models, and give as graceful an expression as we can to our sentiments toward universal man and woman, to become the acknowledged possessors of good man-Fine manners will not become uni-

versal and characteristic of American life for many years. The absorption ment of the material resources of the trial interests, and in the pursuit of wealth, forbids that æsthetic culture ners. Good manners, which we already possess, and for which we held the only legitimate and reliable basis, need simply to be refined. The refinement of good manners will not come to us through the pursuit of " fine manners He has bearde prestige will be lessened, it will betcken as a fine art, but they will come as a another nation, poorer than ourselves. natural outgrowth of general resthetic should snatch from us the glory of solvculture. As the nation becomes more ing the great mystery of the North .refined, manners will be only one of the forms and modes through which the growing idea of that which is graceful and beautiful will express itself. The man who feels fin ly will act finely, four good lots, feeling, and there must be something better than the character of the typical Latin on which to base a style of manners worth possession or emulation. Manners pursued as an art, for their own sake, will become artificial, and thus react upon character in a very disagreeable and dangerous way. - Dr. F. G. Holland, in Scribner's for Decem-

WINTER ORNAMENTS FOR HOME.

We'll not say anything of the living plants and flowers, but if you took the Corporal's advice, and pressed plenty of ferns last June, and saved brightly tinted autumn leaves, and great ruddy boughs of oak in the fall, this is what you can do with them. Your ferus, gathered in June, are so flexible, with their thread-like stems, that they wave and sway with a breath. Tight crowding in a vase spoils the graceful effect : but fill your vases with dry sand, and you can group your ferns airily, and hey will keep their places, and not be easily upset. If trees were scarce, and you have only single leaves of maple, put long stems of fine wire, such as is used in wax work, and you can twist them in clusters, or arrange just where you want. Spaces behind pietures are finely filled with boughs of oak, which hold their leaves through the flourishing of a feather duster, and form an admirable background to a bright chromo. Somewhere you want a bracket, and if you know how to see Louis in his drive pails you can make one from half a barrel head nailed upon a round

stick of wood (leave the rough bark on) two or three bits of barrel hoop nailed (eurying inward) from the bottom of your round stick to the outer edge of the top piece. Then another strip of hoop flat around outer edge, to conceal all the upper ends of the supports, and glue over the whole green, brown, and gray moss, and litchens, such as you may get from stumps, and old logs, and rail fences. A row of shell-like litchens should finish the edge, and a handsome pine cone the bottom of the supports. Set a pot of ivy or a great vase of ferus and eaves on top, and it is finer than anything the carver ever made. Beautiful transparencies may be

made by arranging ferus and grasses between two panes of glass, fastened to gether at the edges by a ribbon, glued over them; and exquisite brackets and wall pockets may be made from eigar boxes and ornamented by ferns and bright leaves glued carefully on in boquets and wreaths, and varnished with hellac varuish. The top of a little stand, or a work-box, may be turned into fine lacquered work by painting with several coats of black paint, rubbing to a polish after each one, and then ornamented with leaves glued on and varnished,-Little Corporal.

To CLEAN PAINT .-- Use but little know that it is only la quer. France water at first; keep it warm and clean and causing it is full of fine manners, but we should be changing it often. A flannel cloth Hogan's Mage

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